

CIVIC FEDS WANT NO PLASTER ARCH

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The executive committee of the Civic Federation yesterday came out in opposition to the suggestion of Chairman Hustace, of the Board of Supervisors, that the present old fishmarket building be moved to Alaia park as an auditorium. It also opposed the Memorial Arch suggestion of the Kilohana Art League and objected to anything in the shape of a "cheap atrocity" being erected as a blight on the waterfront.

What the committee did recommend was that the present structure on the old fishmarket site be removed and the grounds be retained as a park, the building to be used as an auditorium, wharf shed or other good purpose anywhere in the city but on Alaia park.

This conclusion was arrived at by the adoption of the following report presented by the committee on parks, streets and public works, as follows:

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Executive Committee Civic Federation. Gentlemen: Your Committee on Parks, Streets and Public Works, begs to submit the following report on the question referred to it at the last meeting of the executive committee of the Federation—the best use of the old fishmarket site on Alaia street.

In considering this matter, your committee has not only taken into account the suggestion of the Kilohana Art League, that coming before the executive committee brought the matter to a head, but has investigated as well other uses to which the existing structure could be put and the general question of the best use of the square.

The Federation is already strongly committed to the policy that this square be kept permanently for public use. It is unnecessary here to rehearse the arguments that support that decision. They have been given wide publicity and are generally known.

The present report, then, deals with the question—shall the fishmarket building be retained and reconstructed for use as a "town hall" suitable for mass meetings, exhibitions of one and another sort, social gatherings and the like, or shall it be removed and the square held as an open park, with or without architectural adornment?

Beneath the question of using the fishmarket structure for a "town hall" is the larger problem of whether or not the need of such a building is sufficiently urgent in Honolulu at the present time to justify the necessary outlay. There is much to be said in favor of such a building and should it prove financially feasible to carry out the plan, the building would unquestionably be found useful. But it would cost a considerable sum to make even the essential changes to fit the present building for such use—let alone more elaborate suggestions in regard thereto. Is it wise under existing conditions and needs in Honolulu to use so much money in this way, now?

Supposing that it were advisable to have such a town hall, the question of a site next comes up. In the judgment of the committee the ideal place would be the open lot at the corner of Richards and Hotel streets, but which is private property and unavailable, and next the site now occupied by the drill shed, at the corner of Hotel and Miller streets. This is central, well served by car lines and in many ways appropriate. But this land is controlled by the Federal authorities and for the present, at any rate, is out of the question.

Alaia park is the next available place that has been mentioned. This park, the committee believes, should be maintained as a playground and not used other than as at present. Were the fishmarket shed moved there as a whole it would take up a large share of the park. The average distance across Alaia Park from King to Berea street is 550 feet at the average width is 280 feet. The dimensions of the fishmarket are 145x240 feet. It is true that a part of the structure, for the fishmarket is built in sections, could be used at the mauka end of Alaia park but this would interfere with the free use of the park as a play ground, because when regular games are in progress, the small children and others play on the edges of the park. The compensating advantages of a covered meeting place would not offset the loss of this particular area as a playground. The large attendance at this open playground would seem to suggest that it might be enlarged to advantage; certainly, none of the present ground should be given up.

The argument that Alaia park is not a central location and would not be used generally by all the people of Honolulu is really an argument in favor of the present site, for notwithstanding its drawbacks, for example as to dust and dirt, the Alaia street site has much in its favor. It is reached by two car lines—for the Fort street cars could on occasions easily be run on to Alaia street and the building could be put into shape at small cost compared to moving it.

This question then settles down to whether or not there is money available for the purpose, for were the existing building to be used as a "town hall," it would have at least to be painted, to be enclosed, to have a stage and flooring.

At this point the committee would emphatically express its disapproval of the erection of either an elaborate facade to such a building, or at the present time of a monumental gateway to the city, such as was proposed by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson in his report. Whatever may be the wise thing to do in the future, the members of your committee are a unit in thinking that the time for an arch has not yet come; in brief that such a project is now neither possible, advisable nor desirable. To erect an arch on the waterfront of such artistic design and suitable material as would make it add dignity to the city's water gate would, in the opinion of persons qualified to quote figures on such subject, cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

In such a project temporary makeshifts, be they of wood, "stucco" or even concrete are inadmissible. It is equally undesirable to put up a structure

BIGAMY CHARGE SEEMS LIABLE

Bigamy is suggested in a discovery made in the marriage records by Clem K. Quinn, assistant clerk to Judge Robinson. The records show Fred Voeller as having married Alice Meyers on April 9 last, and Alice Wright Akana on April 19 following. In the first case the ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Stephen, the bride's age being given as 19. Rev. H. H. Parker is credited with being the officiant at the second marriage, the bride's age being registered as 16.

All this looks as if the bridegroom were a bigamist. But it is not the whole record. Further research disclosed the fact that on April 19, the date of the second marriage, Alfred K. Akana was granted a divorce from his wife, Alice Wright Akana, on the ground that she had gone through a marriage ceremony with Fred Voeller on April 9, thereby committing a crime that is a statutory cause of divorce. It would appear therefore that Voeller had married the same woman twice inside of eleven days. The matter is now in the hands of the Attorney General and may be presented to the sitting grand jury before its discharge. A case of bigamy against the woman is suggested by the facts from the records. Why the authorities did not take it up at the time of the Akana divorce is not clear.

MORE BIGAMY.

F. F. Calusopa sues for annulment of his marriage to Lewaina, alleging that when they were married she was the wife of Akana, then and still living.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Elsie Dwight Cummings against W. C. Cummings on the ground of non-support. The libelant is permitted by the decree to resume her maiden name of Elsie Dwight. A. G. M. Robertson for libelant; no appearance of or for libelee.

that is supposed in time to give place to a permanent one. Far better that no arch ever be built than that Honolulu suffer the blight of a cheap atrocity.

But a weightier reason is that were there money available for a really worthy arch, Honolulu has much more pressing needs. In the fields of education, charity and philanthropy are demands that are to be met before the city has the right to turn to adornment.

Considered from another standpoint, there are economic uses to which the fishmarket can be put. Under the loan act there is money available for wharf sheds on the Alaia street and Sorenson wharves. The fishmarket building can be utilized for this purpose at a considerable saving to the Territory over wholly new structures. By the removal of the building the fishmarket square would be left open and kept at small cost be grassed over and kept as a park, perhaps with a memorial fountain as its central feature, until such time in the future as it became advisable and possible to develop it in a more pretentious way.

We are at a parting of the ways; the building should either be reconstructed, simply, where it stands, as a public hall, suitable for meetings, exhibitions and other public functions, or it should be removed and devoted to economic purposes and the square made into a park. As it is now, the structure is unsightly and there is an increasing danger that it may some day suddenly be transformed into a coal shed.

Your committee has a strong leaning toward the "town hall" idea—provided the elaborate facade were left out and some other changes made, simplifying the plan suggested by the Art League. Did it appear practicable, the committee would recommend the removal of the present fishmarket structure to the drill shed site, provided that site could be made available, and the fitting of it up as an auditorium.

But having canvassed the situation, the committee feels that it is improbable that a sufficient amount of money could be obtained from any source to carry out the plan.

The committee therefore recommends the endorsement of the following plan:

PLAN A.

(1) The removal of the present fishmarket structure.
(2) The maintenance of the fishmarket site as a park.
(3) The economic use of the structure by the Territorial authorities for wharf sheds or other purposes, excepting, however, its use as a public hall within the present boundaries of Alaia park.

On account of the pressing necessity of keeping the building in repair and the danger of its appropriation for storage purposes, and its consequent loss to the public, if the above plan cannot be carried out, the committee suggests, as a final alternative.

PLAN B.

(1) The making of the present fishmarket building over into a hall for public use, in accordance with the plans of the Kilohana Art League committee whose design, with the exception of the facade and with some deductions for elaborateness, is in general satisfactory, and whose efforts are now bent toward the securing of money for its execution from the McKinley Memorial Association and other sources.
(2) The use of the rest of the lot as a park.

RALPH S. HOSMER,

Chairman.

WALTER E. WALL,

A. F. GRIFFITHS,

Committee on Parks, Streets and Public Works.

PLAN A ENDORSED.

This report as a whole was adopted, after which a debate followed on the relative merits of the two plans suggested. It was finally settled that the first recommendation of the sub-committee was the sounder, there being more necessity for a park than for the use of the structure as recommended by the Art League.

BOLD ROBBERY OF KINAU MAIL NEAR WAIMEA, HAWAII

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The United States mail which left here by the Kinau on Tuesday noon was robbed yesterday morning somewhere after it was landed from the Kinau at Kawaihae and before it reached the postoffice at Kamuela, in the village of Waimea, Hawaii.

The registered mail pouch was rifled and two registered packages were taken. One of these was a registered package of \$1000 in coin sent by Fred Lewis to the Hamakua Ditch Company, to pay its employees. It was insured with the Insurance Department of Bishop & Company.

The other package contained \$1500 in coin which was being sent by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Honokaa. This was insured with W. G. Irwin & Co.

The first information concerning the robbery came in a wireless message from Postmaster Moses Koki at Kamuela to the postoffice authorities in Honolulu, saying that the registered mail pouch from the Kinau arrived there rifled, with two packages missing.

Shortly afterwards Lewis & Company received a wireless message from the Hamakua Ditch Company stating that the package of coin to pay their employees which was expected by the Kinau mail, had not arrived because the mail had been robbed somewhere between Kawaihae and Kamuela.

James I. McLean, vice president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., on hearing from the Advertiser office of the mail robbery, at once sent this wireless telegram to William McKay, the company's agent at Hilo:

"Is there any truth in report of money stolen from Kinau? Send particulars immediately."

He received the following answer from Mr. McKay at an early hour last night:

"No truth in report. Registered mail bag cut at Kamuela. Two packages missing. Our receipt clear."

The Kinau leaving here at noon on Tuesday is due to arrive at Kawaihae early Wednesday morning. There, mail for Kamuela and a part of the Hamakua coast is landed and taken by a Star Route contractor to Kamuela and thence to Kukuiahele and Honokaa. The contractor for this route, unless changed very recently, is the Volcano Stables Company of Hilo.

Both Inspector Hare, who is charged with the investigation of all such crimes against the postal system, and Superintendent Carr, who has charge of the transportation of mails in these islands, are on the Island of Hawaii, Inspector Hare is probably in Waimea now or in that immediate region.

While the information as to the fact of the robbery and the amount lost is very definite, there is practically no information in Honolulu as yet as to how the robbery took place, or exactly where. Shipments of coin in the way that these were made are very frequent. The Hamakua Ditch Company receives the money to pay its employees in this way. The plantations also receive money shipped by registered mail for the purposes of paying their employees. To some extent the stores receive similar shipments to meet their requirements, though for the most part the plantations are the source of supply for the needs of the whole region. From the fact that the steamship company received receipts for the delivery of the mail matter at Kawaihae, it would seem that the robbery must have occurred either at the landing or on the road to Waimea. It is probable that the fact of these shipments and in general when they are made or may be expected is a matter of common knowledge in that region. So that the robbers, whoever they are, could lay plans for just such a robbery with perfect knowledge of the time when such a shipment might be expected and of the habits of the people who handle the mails or under whose observation they come.

The population of Kawaihae is very small. There are only a few houses there. But the arrival of the Kinau is the event of the week. The whole population turns out to the landing. In addition there are the Star Route contractors for the two routes starting from this point, the route into Kona on which the mail is carried by automobile, and the route to Kamuela and Kukuiahele. Besides this people from the surrounding country who have business there, either to receive friends or freight or to attend the departure of friends or freight, are there. While the number of people at the landing is never large as compared with the number at the arrival or departure of steamships in Honolulu, there are always a number of people there, and it would seem that it would be a difficult matter to rifle the bag or pouch undetected at the landing.

On the way from Kawaihae to Kamuela there are a number of people living who receive their mail by delivery to their houses or boxes provided along the road. It has been suggested that the robbery might have occurred while delivery was being made at one of these places.

This is the first serious robbery of the mails since December 21, 1901, when a mail pouch containing registered matter was stolen from the Kinau after her arrival here from Hilo and way ports. The pouch contained a number of registered packages of money sent from Honokaa. The bag was stolen from the mail room on the Kinau and was afterwards found rifled and empty almost directly across the street from the old Inter-Island wharf. The amount of money secured by that robbery was variously stated at the time as high as \$15,000 and as low as \$300. The mystery of this robbery was never very well cleared up.

POOR BULLETIN GIRLS HAD TO TRAVEL AS STOWAWAYS

(Special to the San Francisco Chronicle.)

SEATTLE, Wash., November 17.—The bery of Hawaiian beauties, which, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Edyth Weathered, has been touring the Pacific Coast, are tonight stowaways aboard the steamship Jefferson, bound from Juneau to Seattle. The fair stowaways are, however, under the protection of a bunch of big-hearted Alaskans, returning delegates from the Juneau convention.

The trouble of the Hawaiian girls is due to the refusal of the officers of the steamship company to accept drafts on Honolulu in payment for their passage. Mrs. Weathered is a sister of Leroy Tozier, a prominent Alaskan, and he was appealed to. In spite of protests from the steamship people, the girls were taken aboard the Jefferson, with the promise that their transportation difficulties would be taken care of upon arrival at Seattle.

BUCKEYE CLUB ADOPTS ART LEAGUE'S MEMORIAL PLAN

At a recent meeting of the Buckeye Club, the question as to the proposed McKinley Memorial was discussed and the plan submitted by the Art League was unanimously adopted, three others being turned down. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the members of the Buckeye Club heartily endorse the plan for a McKinley Memorial of the Kilohana Art League and recommend the retention by the government of the old fishmarket building and improving the same so that it will be suitable for large public functions."

It was moved and carried that the secretary communicate with the McKinley Memorial committee and enclose the above resolution.

As Others See Us

Letters of E. G. Lowrey, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who accompanied the Congressional Party.

KAHULUI, Island of Maui, June 7. —It is desired to make the Hawaiian Islands a winter resort for the idle rich. Organized plans are making to induce Eastern people who go to California for the winter months to continue their journey to Honolulu and the neighboring islands. There is every reason why people with the time and the desire to see new countries should come out to the islands. They can spend a month here comfortably and derive much entertainment from their stay. Not the least interesting of the things they would see are the volcanoes—the extinct Haleakala, whose great bulk comprises the eastern half of this island, and Kilauea, where eternal fires glow at the bottom of a great chimney one thousand feet deep by half as great diameter.

The writer, with members of the Congressional party, ascended to the summit of Haleakala on horseback, spent the night there and saw the sun rise, traversed the crater of Kilauea, and dined on the edge of the pit, Halemaumau, on food cooked from the heat escaping through the fissures in the lava floor of the great crater. The ascent of Haleakala was made on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, May 16. On the morning of the 17th, seventy-seven persons, the largest party ever at the summit at one time, saw the sun rise through the clouds and flood with light the great, barren, cloud-filled crater.

Maui is the second island of the group in size, with an area of 760 square miles.

It consists of two mountains connected by a low-lying isthmus seven miles wide at the narrowest part. It is the largest area of level land anywhere in the islands. Because it is flat the islanders call it monotonous and dreary. The Iao valley back of Wailuku town and the Koolau gulches offer tropical scenery that can hardly be surpassed. The Iao valley is one of the beauty spots of the world. Mt. Pele, on the western end of the island, is nearly 6000 feet high, while Haleakala, at the eastern end, raises its dome 10,300 feet above the sea, and is one of the wonders of the world.

ON HALEAKALA'S SUMMIT.

To make the ascent of Haleakala one must go by train along the coast from Kahului to Paia and there take carriage to the Haleakala ranch, which lies in the foothills at the base of the great mountain. From here it is a ten-mile ride over a winding, rough trail up the side of the mountain to the summit. All the lower stretches of the mountains are covered with green, and thousands of cattle find pasture on the hillsides. The land is broken with deep gulches, marking old lava flows, and the horses pick their way gingerly over the slippery footing. As one rises, the outlook is superb. On the level isthmus connecting the two halves of the island, the cane fields are seen marked off like a checker board. Beyond the white line of surf and the curved beaches, the waters of the Pacific stretch away to the horizon. We reached the ranch house at Olinda at four o'clock in the afternoon, after riding for an hour through a blinding rainstorm. Two hours later, within three miles of the summit, we saw a sunset more than a thousand feet above the clouds. The sides of the mountain were bare and covered with broken stones, old lava runs, and bits of broken, dried wood where once scrubby undersized trees had grown.

It was eight o'clock and pitch dark before we reached the edge of the crater. We only knew it was the summit because the horses refused to go any further. They had walked to within a couple of yards of the crater walls, which drop sheer down 2500 feet. The last hour of the journey we could not see five feet beyond the horses' heads, and depended wholly upon the sagacious, sure-footed animals to find their own way; they kept the trail unerringly.

That night it was so cold on the summit that, although we had tents and blankets, we found it impossible to sleep comfortably, and spent the entire night, seated around a fire, swathed in blankets and sweaters.

The night was as still as it was cold and clear. The sunrise the next morning was a gorgeous effect. The crater of Haleakala has a circumference of twenty miles and an area of nineteen square miles. A score of cones from three hundred feet to a thousand feet in height dot the floor, while from out the one-time cauldron lead two gaps, once the vents of lava flows which cover the eastern and southern flanks of the mountains. The impression is one of rare desolation and grandeur.

KILAUEA'S ACTIVE CRATER.

The active crater of Kilauea, on the side of Mauna Loa, is one of the most comfortable volcanoes to visit in the world. One may do it in white canvas shoes with perfect ease. There is a fairly well appointed hotel on the edge of the crater, and one may easily walk in an hour the three miles from the top of the crater's edge to the smoking pit, Halemaumau (House of Everlasting Fire).

Active volcanoes exist on the island of Hawaii, but even tradition gives no account of any elsewhere in the group. And on Hawaii volcanic activity has been confined, within modern times, to the summit and slopes of Mauna Loa, with the exception of an eruption of Mount Hualalai in the year 1801. Eruption in the crater of Kilauea at 4000 feet elevation, and in that of Mokuawewe, at the summit of the great mountain, 13,675 feet high, together with flows of lava from points about the periphery near the summit, all occurring at irregular intervals of years, constitute the lively features of Hawaiian volcanic phenomena. The people of the island have not the slightest fear of their volcanoes. The mountains of the island are so large and the flow of lava is so sluggish after it has been moved some distance, that people in any of the inhabited parts of the island could hardly be taken by surprise by an invasion of the molten rock. Records are extant of more than a

score of eruptions upon Mauna Loa in the nineteenth century. The lava flows came from various points near the summit, and some of them lasted many months. One in 1887 and another in 1899 made magnificent displays, which were easily and safely accessible to view at short range, and drew large numbers of spectators from all over the islands. On such occasions steamboat excursions to the nearest landing are always hastily organized, so that the scene may be witnessed before it becomes played out.

NOTEWORTHY FLOWS OF LAVA.

The flow of 1887 continued for more than a fortnight, down the slopes, thirty miles, to the sea. In places the fiery stream spread out to a mile's width, and, passing over abrupt declivities, formed cascades of flaming debris. Fire fountains played all along the moving mass. This eruption, which in the seventeen days that the flow lasted, was signalized by nearly 400 earthquake shocks, none of which did heavy damage.

The flow of 1899 started, by a peculiar coincidence, on the second Fourth of July after the annexation of Hawaii, and continued for three weeks. Those fortunate enough to get within near view of the diversified manifestations, which involved some arduous mountain climbing, were fully rewarded. The eruption, according to guesses made by observers, appears to have started within 3000 feet from the summit, but eruptive cones of great size developed at various distances farther down for two or three miles. Some of these were mighty fountains, throwing not only fused material, but huge boulders, to a height of fifty feet. At the highest vent the eruption formed a crater, which assumed the form of a mound 150 feet high, over the rim of which four streams of lava poured to merge at the base. A curious development in a lava flow is that as it takes its way it forms a tunnel of congealing crust through which the purely fluid matter runs for a long distance concealed. Here and there along the route the accumulated gases produce minor eruptions, causing fire fountains. In the last-mentioned flow there would be visible at once from a single point of view several of these eruption cones, ranging from 100 to 300 feet in height.

THE "HOUSE OF FIRE."

Kilauea forms a cavity in the mountainside with walls on three sides from 300 to 400 feet high. Its area is about four square miles; circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.55 miles; extreme length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles; extreme width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles. The principal focus of activity is near the middle of the main crater—or what Capt. Dutton, who wrote a scientific report on Hawaiian volcanoes for the United States Government in 1884, conveniently called the "caldera" to distinguish it from the eruptive vents within its confines. "Halemaumau," meaning the house of fire, is the name given to the principal cone, whose interior in periods of high activity constitutes a lake of molten lava. Smaller lakes that were created by eruptions many years ago ultimately became merged into one. Halemaumau is irregular in outline and roughly estimated as being 150x100 yards in mouth dimensions and tapers down to a depth of 400 or 500 feet. Just outside of it spouting cones have appeared. These are of fantastic shape.

In the intervals between the more violent periods of Kilauea, lasting sometimes for years, intense heat is retained in all of the lava vents as well as throughout miles of fissures, extending in various directions upon the floor of the caldera. Any inflammable material exposed to these openings takes only a few moments to become scorched or ignited. Odd formations of lava are found all over the floor, including the caves and bridges, within or under which the spaces are large enough to shelter a crowd. One particular cavern is a vault-shaped place entered through a hole broken in its roof. It is ten feet deep and about fifteen feet each way laterally, and its temperature is usually so high that few can remain inside it more than a few minutes.

In its most quiescent periods Kilauea never ceases to emit vapors, sometimes dense and smoky, again thin and white. When, therefore, it is said to be inactive, it is so only in a comparative degree. Nearly always great clouds of steam are emitted from the envolving cliffs as well as from apparently bottomless pits and gullies in the grounds adjacent to the hotel. Near the public road and a few yards from the Volcano House, there are extensive sulphur and red ochre beds, always hot and smoking, constantly receiving accretions from subterranean fires.

Mokuawewe, the crater on the very summit of Mauna Loa, is less frequently active than Kilauea. Its periods of activity are also shorter. In fact, they have ever been able to make the ascent in time to see the eruption. There was some slight activity reported in Mokuawewe at the time of the 1899 lava flow. The last previous eruption was in 1896, when the spectacle was enjoyed by two expeditions. One of these was composed of Professor Friedlander of Germany and his guides and attendants. The other was a large party of tourists, who spent a day and night in the ascent and camped upon the margin of the crater the following night. The journey is a hard one, especially for the upward part, yet for persons of ordinary health and strength cannot be said to be perilous. Mountain sickness and severe cold at the top are the chief terrors.

PNEUMONIA.

This is one of the most dangerous, and often fatal, diseases. It always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these diseases and counteracts any tendency towards pneumonia. It is made especially for children and similar ailments. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

In the matter of the estate of Augustine Enos, deceased, the Supreme Court requests oral argument covering a variety of questions stated.